

FOR PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

Ohio Democratic Electors.

SENATORIAL. WASH. McLEAN, BARNABUS BURNS.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.
1st.	Charles Rule,
2d.	George W. Stokes,
3d.	H. S. Cunningham,
4th.	Enoch G. Dine,
5th.	Samuel H. Steedman,
6th.	Charles J. Orton,
7th.	Joseph Kyle,
8th.	Francis Cleveland,
9th.	William Palmer,
10th.	Benjamin F. Johnson,
11th.	John B. Dumble,
12th.	William Golden,
13th.	Judge Kellogg,
14th.	Hugh J. Jewett,
15th.	William Okey,
16th.	Charles H. Mitchner,
17th.	Chailey T. McArthur,
18th.	James Findley,
19th.	Samuel D. Harris, Jr.,
20th.	Eli T. Wilder,
21st.	Elias H. Haines.

Democratic State Ticket. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM B. CALDWELL.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Mayville and Big Sandy Railroad.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of an interview with T. B. Stevenson, Esq., editor of the Mayville Eagle, and one of the commissioners of the above named Road. He gave us much valuable information relative to Kentucky railroads, and the value of their connections, not the least important among which he considered the Scioto and Hocking Valley Road. The Mayville and Big Sandy Railroad will be a most important link in the chain which is to connect the whole Atlantic Seaboard and the North with the great South-West. The track, therefore, cannot fail to prove profitable, and so convinced of this fact are eastern capitalists that the commissioners of the road already hold bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars which will be secured the moment the company is organized. This will take place in one week from next Saturday, when the road will be immediately located. The route, as most of our readers are probably aware, follows the banks of the Ohio a good portion of the entire distance between Mayville and Big Sandy, makes Springfield opposite this place, a point, where a connection will be formed with our own road, has a maximum grade of but 15 feet per mile and no short cuts. The entire cost of the road, when put in good working order its whole length, (92 miles) will be \$1,628,250, or an average cost of \$18,400 24 per mile. With wooden bridges the cost will be considerably less as this estimate is made for permanent stone viaducts over all the streams. This will certainly be one of the cheapest and at the same time most durable roads ever built, insuring, beyond a doubt, as before remarked, handsome dividends to stockholders.

In view of the importance of such a connection, and the necessity of its early completion for the benefit of our city and railroad, (the business of both of which would be vastly increased,) it behooves our citizens to take some action towards contributing material aid for its construction; and to this end we suggest that a meeting be held shortly for the purpose. Mr. Stevenson, who for the past two years has devoted much of his time to railroad matters, and to whose untiring energy the success of the Mayville and Lexington road, now in course of construction, is to be mainly attributed, will be present and address the meeting, any time after the organization of the company. But a small sum, compared with the benefits we should derive, is required of us, and we trust therefore that no effort on the part of the citizens of Portsmouth will be wanting to secure to the road the aid which it asks, and to which it is entitled, at their hands.

The suspicion cast upon Squire Hunter that he was the murderer of the woman, whose body was found in the river some days since, has been removed by the girl whom he reduced appearing in this city, on Sunday morning, sound and well. How the body was identified as hers, by Mrs. De Groat is still a puzzle. She has none of the marks upon her person, it is said, which were described by Mrs. De Groat, and which, being found upon the body of the deceased, led to the suspicion of Hunter. We wait further developments.

Austria has summoned the Wolverine States to a conference at Vienna, to negotiate a custom league against Prussia.—Cin. Sun.

The "Wolverine States" have received a great honor, to be sure but we cannot imagine why the Comcracker, the Buckeye, the Hoosier and the Sucker States have been singled. Can the Sun—that "latest news paper," inform us?

New Lunatic Asylums in Ohio. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate two Asylums for lunatics, in this State, have decided to locate one of them at Cleveland, and the other at Dayton.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the selections are "judicious," and of course, the editor knows. Perhaps the institutions are needed about those places more than in any other.

QUEEN VICTORIA OPPOSED TO THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—By the Montreal Courier we learn that her Majesty, the Queen, has disapproved the liquor law passed by the New Brunswick Legislature on the 10th inst., on the ground that it provides for a violation of the Treaty of the subject.

Was Gen. Pierce in a Battle? According to Whig doctrine, now-a-days, even a not-for-the-presidency unless he is "fresh from the field of battle" covered with the blood of his country's enemies. "This is not what Tom Corwin expected or desired four years ago, when he wanted the Mexicans to welcome the Americans "with bloody hands to hospitable graves," and when he and a large portion of the Whig party labored to prevent supplies being voted for Gen. Scott and his brave troops, while endeavoring to conquer a peace. The victories then won, and the honor and glory of that "unholy" war are now claimed as belonging exclusively to Gen. Scott. At any rate, the Whigs assert that Gen. Pierce was not in a single battle, thereby making out Scott himself and several other officers liars. For the purpose of settling this matter with our readers, the following extracts from official reports are inserted:

Gen. Pillow in his report of the battle of Churubusco, says: "Brigadier General Pierce, though badly injured by the fall of his horse while gallantly leading his brigade into the thickest of the battle on the 19th, did not quit the field, but continued in command of his brigade, two regiments of which, the 19th and 12th under the immediate command of the gallant Col. Ransom and Lieut. Col. Bonham, on the 19th; and Capt. Woods on the 20th assailed the enemy's works in front at daylight, with great intrepidity and contributed much to the glorious consummation of the work so handsomely commenced on the preceding day."

Again: "During this movement, (the pursuit of the flying enemy,) I met with Col. Ransom's and Morgan's regiments, 19th infantry, under Capt. Wood, and the howitzer battery under Lieutenant Reno, parts of my division, forming General Pierce's Brigade, which had been moved by order of the General-in-Chief, under command of Gen. Pierce, against a large body of the enemy to the right and rear of the main work, where they had been, in conjunction with Shields' Brigade, engaged in a fierce open field fight with a large force. Brigadier Gen. Pierce, though still suffering severely from his injury of the preceding day, had nevertheless been on duty, and in command of his Brigade during the day, and until a few moments before, when he had fainted from pain and exhaustion and been carried from the field."

And again: "I cannot withhold the expression of my sense of the deep obligations I am under for the success and honor due to my commands by my two gallant Brigadier Generals, whose promptitude, skill, and daring were equal to every emergency, and who, in the absence of discipline their commands, met and overcome every obstacle, and led on their brigades to honor and distinction."

Besides these, we have the testimony of hundreds of officers and privates who saw Gen. Pierce bearing up bravely in the fight, notwithstanding the severity of his wound, and the exhaustion resulting from their torturing pains.

The Inquirer is of opinion that if the Tribune & Clipper keeps "silent" and says nothing on the subject of the tariff, its correspondent will not recur to the matter again. That is, if we dare advocate the claims of American mechanics and manufacturers, in preference to those of foreign nations—if we dare point out the cause of the depression in the iron business for the past two years—the Inquirer will set its correspondent to work again to abuse the furnace men. This is a bit of Louis Napoleon tyranny for which our people are hardly prepared.—Tribune & Clip.

The trumping up by our neighbor of that stupendous humbug, "Protection," the only one of those monsters which the Whigs advocated in 1840 that has now any kind of a foothold in the party, (and even it is considered "obsolete" by a large portion of the Whig press), was not because he was such a great friend to the mechanic, as is pretended, but to get up an excitement among the iron men and thereby put money in his pocket, and, perchance, bring our paper into such bad odor that not a number would be read throughout the whole iron region. We have no objection to any course he may pursue to advantage him pecuniarily, but trust he does not expect us to say nothing while he is continually alluding to us as the enemies of American labor. Whatever principles he may have, and however strong his convictions, he certainly ought to accord us the same rights and privileges which he himself possesses. But this, it seems, he is not inclined to do. We may simply argue, or bring facts from abroad, (which our neighbor will set aside by denying,) but when we give facts known to all near home, it is "too plain a tale" for him, and his columns abound in regrets that we should say anything against his friends, hereabouts!

Our neighbor pretends to advocate the interests of mechanics and manufacturers; we believe the policy which we advocate to be the best for all classes. He has been advocating special privileges for manufacturers, while we have labored for equal rights to all.

The Hartford Times being asked by the Hartford Courant what "opinions on state affairs Gen. Pierce has ever uttered," offers to publish in the Times "three good, sound speeches of Frank Pierce on state affairs," if the Courant will copy them; and, then, if the Courant will publish "three speeches of Gen. Scott on state affairs," the Times will copy. The last half of the offer is a "stumper."

Cholera in Texas.

From Texas papers received yesterday we obtained accounts of ravages of the cholera in several regions of that State. At Indianapolis there had been twelve deaths, and the town was almost entirely deserted. At Wharton there had been five deaths and eight new cases.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Mobile papers publish an advertisement inviting contracts for the grading, masonry and bridging of 119 miles more of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

If the Trib. & Clipper had any regard for truth, it would not state that we, or any other democrat was endeavoring to make of Gen. Pierce a great General. What has been said by democrats about our candidate's military services, has been mostly in defending him from the charge of the Whigs, made almost as soon as his nomination was announced, to the effect that he was such a coward as to faint on the field of battle. Such slanderous assertions against the character of a brave officer, in spite of volumes of testimony to the contrary, is resorted to by those only who have either no regard for themselves and truth or suppose that the people are too ignorant to know better—things who presume to alter history and pervert truth to serve their malicious purposes. Forgetting that the real question to be decided this fall is whether Gen. Scott or Franklin Pierce will make the best President and carry out those principles and measures which will most conduce to the public welfare, protect the honor and preserve the peace of the nation, the Whigs, knowing the worthlessness of their principles, and the ignorance of their candidate as to civil affairs, have endeavored to make the issue upon which has been the greatest General—the most experienced soldier—is the greatest number of battles? Gen. Scott has been all these, they say, ergo, he must be President! And the people must take him with his Native Americanism, his United States Bank scheme, and in short, with all his crude and contradictory notions (which he calls "conditions") about governmental policy, saving and excepting he is a great General! This is the only thing to recommend him to the support of the people; the die upon which all his friends cast all their hopes of office; consequently they use it with all the freedom, fervency and zeal to be expected from any party placed in such desperate circumstances. May they have a good time, say we.

The Scioto and Hocking Railroad.

The demonstrations making by the Managers of this Road, towards its construction, are beginning to attract attention. We understand that the line is already nearly completed from Portsmouth to Jackson Court House, (some 20 miles), and about thirty miles more under contract. According to the present plan of operations it will pass through the counties of Scioto Jackson, Hocking, and Perry to Newark, in Licking county. At that point it will connect with the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad.

The importance of a Market at the Lake, for the rich Agricultural and Mineral productions of the counties of Jackson, Hocking and Perry, is beginning to be appreciated. Especially is this true of the intelligent population of Perry. Having an isolated position somewhat remote from the public improvements of the State, her people have not heretofore evinced as much Railroad enterprise as some other portions of the country. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company having proposed to the people of Perry to locate its line through that county, on condition that \$150,000 of stock should be taken, a Railway Barbecue was held at Somerset on the 3d inst; for the purpose of submitting the matter to the people. We had the pleasure of attending this meeting and found it largely composed of the principle and most substantial citizens of all the townships in the county. The utmost enthusiasm was evinced, and from the indications exhibited not the slightest doubt is entertained that the required amount will be promptly subscribed and the location of the Road made within the next six weeks. Excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Maginnis and Ritchie of Somerset, General Dille of Newark, C. T. Sherman Esq. of Mansfield, and Messrs. R. Ber and Cooke of this City. During the course of the remarks elicited by the occasion, facts were developed in regard to the resources of the county traversed by the line of the Hocking Road, which were perfectly convincing as to the utility and profitability of the enterprise. The great mineral wealth of the counties of Jackson and Hocking has become somewhat known through the researches and writings of Professor Matier, Dr. Briggs and others but we believe it has not been so generally understood that in the southern portions of Perry, there are immense fields of Coal and Iron, sufficient to supply the State of Ohio for all time. As an example of her mineral treasures it is said, and we state the fact on the authority of Mr. Moeller, who is the owner, that there is a coal-bed in the township of Salt Lick, lying in the southern portion of the county, having a depth of one hundred and twelve feet! It is, in fact, a mountain of coal of the finest quality, judging from a specimen exhibited at Somerset; and in close juxtaposition with it is iron ore, inviting the hand of industry to reduce it from a crude to a marketable condition, when capital will at once transfer it to the work-shops, where it is now and will always be in demand.

The people of Newark take a deep interest in the completion of the Hocking Valley Road, through the resources of her people for its construction have been somewhat encroached upon by what they facetiously term their "subscription to the stock of A. J. Smith." The amount to which that enterprising town has been "bled" by Smith's failure, is variously estimated at from \$150,000 to \$250,000. Some of its wealthy citizens were ruined in their property by the unexpected blow. But what they can do towards the enterprise will be done. Much has already been done by Gen. Dille, who is a Director in the company, by his energy in diffusing information along the line, and by his judicious counsels, to infuse the true Railroad spirit into the people upon whom will rest the burden of its construction. So confident of success were the hospitable people of Somerset, that an invitation was formerly extended to the citizens of Sandusky, to meet them on the same ground, that day two months, to celebrate the victories achieved by the Iron-Horse on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. The invitation was promptly accepted by Mr. Cooke on behalf of the Delegation there present. That this sanguine calculation will be fully realized, may admit of some doubt, but of the full and early success of the enterprise, those who were at the enthusiastic meeting of the 3d at Somerset, cannot for a moment question.—Sandusky Register

During the past month, 53,206 immigrants arrived at New York, of whom 29,128 were from Great Britain and Ireland, 21,299 from Germany, and the remainder from different European ports.

Buckeye Block, on Front street is progressing rapidly. It will add greatly to the appearance of Front street from the river and cannot fail to be a principal business point. The block on Market street is also under way.

Abernathy's prescription for the cure of the gout, was "Live upon a shilling a day, and earn it."

A Singular Disclosure.

To reconcile the naturalized population of the country to the obnoxious sentimentality held toward them by Gen. Scott, and expressed in his famous letter of 1841, in which he held that at least a twenty-one years' residence in this country ought to be required of all who come here from foreign parts before he would allow them the rights of citizens, the Whig papers are now publishing an extract from a speech which they claim the General made on his return from Mexico, in which they say he was highly complimentary of the very class which on the previous occasion he was so willing to proscribe. Prominent among those papers which are drawing such high consolation from Scott's "sober second thought" is the New York Tribune. That paper on the 2d inst; thus reported Scott, in his second epistle. It asserts that when Scott returned from the Mexican war, and tenched his residence at Elizabethtown, N. J.; he was addressed by MORRIS FRANKLIN, one of a deputation from the New York Common Council, and he (Scott) replied as follows: "You have been pleased, sir, to allude to our adopted citizens. I can say that the Irish, the Germans, the Switz, the French, the Britons and other adopted citizens fought in the same rank, under the same colors, side by side with native born Americans—exhibiting like courage and efficiency, and uniting at every victory in the same enthusiastic shouts in honor of our flag and our country. From your own lips, the apostle of Mexico, there was a generous rivalry in heroic, daring and brilliant achievements. Let those who witnessed that career of valor and patriotism say, if they can, what race, according to numbers, contributed most to the general success and glory of the campaign. On the many hard fought battles, there was no room for invidious distinction. All proved themselves the faithful sons of our beloved country and no spectator could fail to dismiss any imaginary prejudice he might have entertained as to the comparative merits of Americans by birth and Americans by adoption."

These were highly patriotic sentiments, and well calculated by their spirit and the occasions which induced their utterance to reconcile the hostility which his former intolerance had roused. It now turns out, however, that Scott was not the author of the sentiments, and never uttered them, that they are a fraud upon him, gotten up to delude and humbug—to practice an imposition upon the same people who were so justly incensed at his narrow, intolerant, and unparliamentary avowal of principles in 1841.—The New York Day Book has made the disclosure, and as the editor is a Whig of high standing and fine talents, he is a witness in the disgraceful transactions whose testimony will scarcely be impeached. "Now," says the Day Book, "it so happens that General Scott did not say that or anything like it; neither did he write it. We heard him read his 'response,' and afterwards saw and copied the manuscript. It was taken into the cabin of the steamboat, and given to the reporters of the daily papers, among whom was the present editor of the Day Book, to transcribe for publication. Mr. Charles King, then connected with the Courier, and Enquirer, took the manuscript, after it left the hands of General Scott, and 'interlined' the paragraph we have italicized. It was no part of Gen. Scott's speech, and he never saw it until he saw it in print." The Day Book then adds:

"It is well known that there was a good deal of feeling existing against the General among our foreign population in consequence of the hanging of the fifteen or twenty Irish seamen in Mexico, and it was generally supposed that he was rather hostile to foreign soldiers. Mr. King being acquainted with this fact, and seeing that Scott had omitted to say anything in favor of the Irish who had served under him, cunningly inserted the above piece of blame. The speech amounted to very little any way. It was badly written, and worse delivered, and we do not hesitate to say, that it disappointed many if not all who heard it, and made Gen. Scott appear anything but the distinguished statesman that his admirers had imagined. Every one seemed to think that some one ought to write and deliver his speeches for him, and it was a relief to all to see so accomplished a scholar as Mr. Charles King revise and correct not to say re-write the 'response' before it was in type."

This is a precious trick indeed, but thus exposed, it leaves Scott high and dry upon his "native American" platform of 1841, or one, even worse than that, which will be fully exposed hereafter.—Enquirer

[From the Boston Olive Branch.] THE MODEL WIDOW.—Begins to think of No. 3 before the weed on his hat loses its first gloss. May be seen snatching young girls to find a seat in Church, or ordering carts off their crossings, for pretty feet that are waiting to pass over. Is convinced he "never was made to live alone." His children must be looked after, or if he hasn't any, he would like to be looked after—himself! Draws a deep sigh every time a dress rustles past him, with a female woman in it. Is very particular about the polish of his boot or fit of his glove; thinks he looks very interesting in black. Don't walk out in public with his children, when he does takes the youngest! Revives his old taste for moonlight and poetry, pities single men with all his heart; wonders how they contrive to exist! Reproves little John for saying "Pa" so loud, (when he meets him in the street) Sets his face against the practice of women going home alone and unprotected, from evening meetings. Tells the widows his heart aches for 'em! Wonders which of all the dandies he sees, he shall "make up his mind to marry." Is sorry he shall be obliged to disappoint 'em all but one, has long since preferred orange blossoms to the cypress wreath. Starts up some day and re-furnishes his house from garret to cellar; hangs his first wife's portrait in the attic, (shrouded in a blanket) and marries a playmate for his oldest daughter!

[Fanny Fern.]

Ohio State Teachers' Association.—The fourth semi-annual meeting of this body was held in Sandusky, commencing on Wednesday last. The Register says more than four hundred members and delegates were present from 32 counties. Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Miami University, President of the Association, took the chair, and Chas. Rogers officiated as Secretary. Delegates were in attendance from Michigan, New York, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts. An able address was delivered by Dr. Anderson, on taking the chair.

An association to be called the "Ohio Association," for the promotion of female education, was formed during the meeting, and Rev. F. B. Wilber, chosen President, and A. D. Lord, Recording Secretary. Committees were appointed to report on the following topics:

- 1st. The importance of a uniform course of instruction, and the best means of securing it.
- 2d. On the study of mathematics as a department of female education.
- 3d. On the study of ancient languages as a department of female education.
- 4th. On the present condition of female education in Ohio.

The Independent American, Platteville, Wis., has heretofore occupied a neutral position in politics. It is now said to be out for Pierce and King!!

Letter From General Pierce.

The following eloquent and patriotic letter was addressed by General Pierce to the democrats of the third and fourth congressional districts of Philadelphia, in response to an invitation to participate with them in a celebration of the 4th of July:

Concord, (N. H.) June 30, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: There are many reasons why it would be peculiarly gratifying to me to accept your kind invitation, and pass the next anniversary of independence as a nation in Philadelphia.

Whenever an American citizen is found on the recurrence of that day, whether upon his own or upon foreign soil, his thoughts instinctively turn to the concentrated locality of the most sublime spectacle presented in the history of governments, and his heart beats quicker and warmer for his own country and most earnestly for the disenthralment of the oppressed everywhere, as his free glance is turned towards "Independence Hall."

The suggestions of severe prudence may, for the moment, be the less controlling, but it is well that once in every year full latitude be given to the impulse that gush out and the generous ardor that glows for the firm establishment of constitutional liberty throughout the world. It is well that we recount the sacrifices at which this glorious Union, with all its multiplied and multiplying blessings was purchased. It is well, that in the midst of our congratulations, we remember that in the weakness of our intimacy as a people, not only words of cheering were sent across the ocean, to greet us, but on its bosom were borne to our shores hearts to sympathize and arms to strike. How the cherished memories of the noble dead of other lands, whose blood mingled with that of our fathers in the struggle that followed the Declaration, the anniversary of which you are to commemorate, come thronging with the gray dawn of that day of general jubilee! So may they ever come! So will they ever come while we are faithful to the constitution, true to our mission, and heedful of the lessons of wisdom which have descended to us.

Independent of the inspiring associations to which I have alluded it would be pleasant to participate in the national festival at Philadelphia, because I should meet numerous friends whose acquaintance I enjoyed at Washington many years ago; and more, perhaps, for whom I formed ties of unalterable attachment in that different field of service to which so many of your citizens were called in 1847.

With these strong inducements for compliance, you will readily appreciate the deep regret I feel in being compelled to deny myself the pleasure of meeting the sterling democracy of your city and country, as proposed.

I have made arrangements to attend the anniversary of the Society of the Cincinnati, instituted by the officers of the American army at the close of the revolution, of which my father was an original member. There is no longer hope of meeting the patriarchs whose names appear with that of the Father of his Country, upon the old constitution of the society, but I feel a strong desire to be with their descendants on that day.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and present to the democracy for whom you speak my grateful acknowledgments.

With the highest respect, your fellow-citizen,

FRANK PIERCE.

Committee: Andrew Hague, W. F. Small, Jacob Le wis, O. F. Fogarty, W. English, J. O. Tobias.

A National Bank.

"With the Whigs a United States Bank has long been an 'obsolete idea.'"

The above statement forms part of an article in yesterday's Republic which occupies ten columns, treats of things in general, and promises a sequel this morning. In reply, we call the attention of the Republic to the two following brief extracts from a published letter of Gen. Scott, bearing date of Nov. 10, 1841:

"I had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been in favor of the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation—having been under a conviction that in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a Bank of the United States, is not only 'necessary and proper,' but indispensable to the successful operations of the treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency."

Having thus announced his political creed, Gen. Scott, at the close of this same letter, holds the following language, which certainly rebuts the idea that any part of his creed can become "obsolete":

"Finally, I am asked, if nominated as a candidate for the presidency, would you accept the nomination? I beg leave respectfully to reply—yes; provided that I be not required to renounce any principle professed as my principles are convictions."

Now, will the "special organ," or any other organ of General Scott, be kind enough to inform us whether the above opinions of the Whig candidate are regarded by him as obsolete? Has he ever retracted them? Has he not declared them to be his convictions, and not to be renounced even in the event of a nomination to the presidency?

This being the case, upon what authority does the Republic declare, after the nomination of General Scott by the Whig party, that, in the judgment of that party, a National Bank is an "obsolete idea?"

The Game.

A laborer called in our office the other day who is a Catholic, and informed us that his employers, two Whigs, told him "that it was religion not politics that led to do with Presidential elections—that Gen. Scott was a Catholic, and therefore he ought to vote for him." If that is the game to be adopted—if the Whigs of this county are disposed to conduct the campaign by appeals to religious prejudices, the sooner it is known the better; and Democrats can act accordingly.—That is a two edged weapon, as those who find who commence its use before they get through.—Conchocton Dem.

ANOTHER WHIG AND "FANCY POLITICIAN" gone.—We received yesterday, and shall publish very soon, an interesting sketch of a speech of George W. Perkins, Esq., an able, eloquent, and influential Whig, who, before a very large democratic meeting in Halifax county, repudiated Gen. Scott and avowed himself for Pierce and King.—Richmond Eng.

A letter, dated at Washington on the 2d, says: "It is a disgraceful fact that many Whigs of the Scott faction in this city are already speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Clay, because he did not, in language, approve and sanction the nomination of Gen. Scott, although it was expressly desired by them."

An editor was recently seen in Nashville, in the undraped possession of a thousand dollars.

Democratic States. The States in which the democrats had majorities and pluralities at the last elections are as follows:

States.	Majority.
Maine.	a plurality
New Hampshire.	"
Connecticut.	"
Ohio.	"
Rhode Island.	a majority.
New York.	"
New Jersey.	"
Pennsylvania.	"
Maryland.	"
Virginia.	"
North Carolina.	"
Georgia.	"
Alabama.	"
Mississippi.	"
Texas.	"
Arkansas.	"
South Carolina.	"
Missouri.	"
Indiana.	"
Illinois.	"
Michigan.	"
Wisconsin.	"
Iowa.	"
California.	"

In Kentucky the Democrats have a Governor and in Florida a majority of 3 in the Legislature.

In Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi during the past two years the parties have been split up, the seceders being between the Union and State Rights parties. The old lines however, are now being formed, and it is quite apparent that the democrats will be stronger than ever. Gen. Pierce will get the electoral vote of at least twenty States.

Flying from Love.

Love is a queer thing, and those who become its victims often cut the queerest kind of capers. Not long since a gentleman of this city, a man of business, became enamored of a beautiful young lady, whom he frequently visited and found reasons to admire more as his intimacy advanced. The lady received him very courteously, even tenderly, and as far as actions went, expressed a willingness to become his wife whenever he so desired. Months went by, and the twain were considered as a pair soon to launch upon the matrimonial sea. The gentleman had grown excessively attached to the object of his affection, and every minute he could spare from the counting-house, was devoted to her. Finally the day was fixed for their marriage, previous to which a splendid party was given to them by a mutual friend. Of course it was presumed they both would be there; but when the time came the love-smitten avain could not be found.

Frequent inquiries were made as to his whereabouts, but no one could give any information. The party passed off duly, owing to his absence, and the lady particularly felt surprised and mortified at the disappointment. Strange to say, the future bridegroom could not be found in the city, and ideas of of mysterious murder and abduction presented themselves; when about four weeks after the party a letter was received from the missing individual, in an eastern city, expressing his determination to visit Europe and never see his lady love more. He likewise gave orders for the sale of his property, spoke most affectionately of the lady and has since left for parts unknown. This is certainly an old termination to a love affair, and inverts the old custom, by flying from instead of at the object loved. The gentleman is perfectly sane, and what his design was in acting so strangely, will probably never be ascertained.—Cin. Commercial.

Water Drinking.

Prof. Stillman closed a recent Smithsonian lecture in Washington by giving the following sensible advice young men:

"If therefore you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium; and every thing else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutritious food and mild diluent drinks of which water is the bases, and you will need nothing beyond these things except rest, and due moral regulation of all your powers, to give you long, happy and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close."

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.—The London papers received by the Washington, are taken up with verbatim reports, four or five columns of the libel case of Giovanni Achilli vs. John Henry Newman—the former an apostate from Romanism, and the latter from Protestantism.—The result was stated in our Halifax despatches—the acquittal of the defendant upon all points except one; and that an immaterial one. Achilli was charged with many acts of seduction and debauchery, time and place being sworn to by his alleged victims. The journals gave the evidence in all its filthy details at full length, and a more revolting or disgusting publication we have rarely seen, in the most degraded of the press, on either side of the Atlantic. [N. Y. Express.]

There have been several cases of cholera in this vicinity within a few days. James Sawtell, of Brooklyn, came home from Cincinnati a few days since, sick, died, and was buried on the 2d. Within twenty-four hours his wife died of the same disease. The nurse also died. Ira Sawtell, of this city, attended his father's funeral, was taken ill and died on Thursday—James, another member of the family, is now very low. These cases are said to be cholera, and the only ones to be heard of in this vicinity.—Cleveland Democrat. 10th.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Eight companies of the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Bonnevillie, embarked the 5th on the Ohio, for California, from New York.—Two more companies of the regiment are to sail in the store-ship Fredonia, round the Horn, as soon as they are filled up to the number of 84 each.

MR. LEAGUE, of Baltimore, who attempted to shoot Joseph Cramer, the alleged seducer of his daughter, made another attempt on Monday last; but a lady who saw him taking his aim, threw up the gun, and caused the lead to be discharged in the air.

Gen. Cass says there are two things you cannot learn an Indian—to fear death or earn a living. While Cato could not improve their stoicism, all the tax gatherers in the world, he says, could not add a particle to their industry.

The City Council of Madison, on Thursday last, appropriated \$3,000 to the graded schools of that city. About \$1,500 have been expended recently in repaving the graded schools.

Attorney General Crittenden, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says, will go to England as Minister Plenipotentiary, in October, in place of Mr. Lawrence, resigned.